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Send a fleet to Spain.
When in doubt boil your water.
After all, Major Russ Harrison is small potatoes.
Uncle Sam should carry the war into opposite Africa.
Those Spanish soldiers are birds, to judge by the way they fly.
A man cuts less ice when the weather is hot than at any other time.
Shafter isn't twenty miles away and Cervera knows it only too well.
It is possible that the Cadiz fleet is merely making a grand stand play.
It isn't always the thoughtful mother who attends the mothers' congress.

While exchange is no robbery, still Cervera refuses to exchange Hobson.
Interest in the war in Cuba flags more and more each day—American flags.
If known at all to history, Russell Harrison will be known as Major Spaulds.
So long as Blanco refuses to exchange him, Hobson has no choice but to remain where he is.

St. Louis has a company called the "Anheuser-Busch volunteers." Colonel Fabst should lead them.
Mighty as is the sword, Spain will realize that the pen is still mightier when the terms of peace are drawn up.
Shafter is too busy chasing Spaniards to pay any attention to the cable. He believes in letting the cable do the waiting.

To foster trade with the Philippines it isn't necessary that the United States play the part of a foster father to them.
Liquid air has a bluish tinge. When a man emits a stream of oaths the air also has a bluish tinge. Rather a strange coincidence.

When a commander goes into a walled town in modern wars it is tantamount to a confession that he has crawled into his hole.
In civil life Ham Fish did not always act like a soldier. The manner of his death will obliterate the memory of the shortcomings of his life.

Let a truthful man utter a lie and everyone is shocked and stops to tell each one he meets. Let a liar tell the truth and no one believes him.

The motto of the American soldiers who are closing in on Santiago appears to be, "make it short and sharp." And they are living up to their motto.

The Provo Enquirer thinks that the cry of "on to Santiago" should have a rest. That is strange. "On to Santiago" is the battle-cry of the American army just now.

It doesn't look as though it were going to require three Americans to lick one Spaniard, though such has been the theory of some high in authority, judging by their hesitancy.

The veterans of Spain thus far encountered do not seem to be so invincible as they have been represented to be. Spanish armies are not likely to prove more formidable than Spanish fleets.

Some time ago the Ogden Standard remarked that the New York Sun was one of the "most unreasoning" of all the leading organs, and that it was drifting back into the Republican camp "where it belonged." Now the Standard proves that it was right by quoting an editorial from the Sun abusing Colonel Bryan on account of his Omaha speech.

Private Jacob Brandt of the Utah troop has been arrested for sleeping on post. Private Brandt, and all the others, as for that matter, should be very careful, for the articles of war (art. 69) provide that: "Any sentinel who is found sleeping upon his post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a courtmartial may direct."

Republican organs unintentionally put a slight on President McKinley every day by acknowledging the superiority of Mr. Bryan. The official utterances of the former are rated as significant as the latter. And now the Boston Journal says that Dewey has been embarrassed by Bryan. As if the Nebraska volunteer were directing the movements of the army and navy and the sailing of the transports. President McKinley is commander in chief, not Bryan.

THE SABBATH DAY.

The Deseret News of last evening devoted its leading article to a discussion of "The Sabbath Day." The News referred to an article that appeared in the Herald of last Tuesday, saying it had been quoted by The Herald "that all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, and, consequently, to spend the Sabbath wherever and however they please." In that our contemporary stated The Herald's position very fairly. It then proceeded to make these very unfair and far-fetched comments:

This is perfectly true. Men and women have a "right," in a certain sense, to go to pleasure resorts on Sundays or to stay home and play cards, or go to sleep, or dance, or do anything else of a similar nature on the Lord's day, just as they have a "right" to neglect their duties and practice various other sins every day in the week. But it is also true that those who exercise such so-called "rights" thereby place themselves under condemnation.

The Herald's article was brought out by an editorial note in the Provo Enquirer, in which it said: President Joseph F. Smith is waging a vigorous war in the pulpit at Salt Lake against the pernicious practice of the Sabbath day being devoted to going to the resorts. The churches are nearly deserted, while the resorts are the scenes of busy amusements. Nor is that all, for at such places too often congregations of persons who lend the young people to their ruination. Most fond parents will stand by President Smith in his well deserved criticism of the patronage bestowed on the Sunday resorts. Such patronage does not at all comport with the pretensions of the people of Utah for reverence of the Sabbath day.

On this The Herald made comments, in part, as follows: So says the Provo Enquirer. Mr. Smith did denounce the practice of spending Sunday at the various resorts, as he had a perfect right to do, just as the people who go to them have a right to do. As, in this country, all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, so they have a right to spend Sunday according to the dictates of their own conscience. The very religious people of Utah, who on the Sabbath day should be devoted to the worship of God in a house of worship. If he is truly logical he thinks that the worship should be in a house of prayer, and in the house where he worships. "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." But who shall say how it should be observed? Each religious denomination will prescribe its own rules. The common standard of propriety that exists everywhere throughout the country forbids that there shall be any desecration of the Sabbath; a decent regard for the opinions and feelings of people demands this. But to spend the Sabbath at some pleasant resort is not a desecration of it. So far as we have observed, those who go to the resorts on Sunday, go for quiet rest, to be away from the attractions and diversions that are going on on week days. If a resort degenerates into a social pest it should be blotted out. It is the duty of the church on week days than on the Sabbath, as a rule.

The News failed to mention the facts above stated, and proceeds as though The Herald had picked the matter up when nobody was thinking of it. President Smith addressed his remarks to his co-religionists before The Herald said a word on the subject; if they were doing wrong they were doing it of their own volition, and had not been prompted to it. Why does the News address its remarks directly to them and not about the bush? We said that "the very religious person thinks that the Sabbath day should be devoted to the worship of God in a house of worship. If he is truly logical he thinks that the worship should be according to his beliefs and in the house where he worships." Our contemporary evidently holds this same view, for it says:

It is a serious mistake to suppose that every human being is the proper judge for himself as to the mode of worship he must adopt, and that every kind of worship is equally acceptable to the Almighty. If every human being is not the proper judge for himself as to the mode of worship he must adopt, then some one must judge for him if he is not to judge for himself, and he is not to judge for himself. The attempt to enforce that doctrine has been the cause of all the world's religious wars. If each human being is not a proper judge as to the mode of worship he shall adopt, whose right is it to judge for him? The Roman Catholic believes that it is the province of the pope and the college of cardinals to do this; the Episcopalians believe it is the province of the house of bishops; the Mormons believe it is the province of the president when exercised in the presence of the apostles; but the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, doesn't believe it is the province of any of these to say what the mode of worship shall be. If any one has this right then all others are excluded from it.

The News says: Not to give any excuse for misunderstanding, it may be well to state that circumstances may arise, and very often do arise, when a proper observance of the Sabbath day is out of the question. Many of our citizens are engaged in war on land and sea, for a righteous cause, and are always confronted with the rules that obtain in times of peace. Many are compelled to travel and are prevented from associating with their brethren. Some are sick and find it necessary to spend their time at health resorts to recuperate so as to be in a position to devote themselves to the service of their Master. But these are exceptions. It is a very strange proposition our contemporary makes "that circumstances may arise, and very often do arise, when a proper observance of the Lord's day is out of the question." Our contemporary's position recalls the story of the southern divine during the war. Dining with a friend, an officer in the field, he accidentally learned that the chicken which was served had been procured by some very questionable means. Tired to have a wing, he could not accept, it would be wrong, "under the circumstances," and he could not think of it for a moment. "But," said he, in the pleasantest and most longing of tone of voice, "while I cannot take any of the fowl, I will take a little gravy."

How narrow and restricted a view of the subject the News takes of this question is shown when it says many citizens cannot always conform to the rules that obtain in times of peace, as "many are compelled to travel and are prevented from associating with their brethren." It takes the view that the Sabbath and all else were created for the special benefit of those who hold the same beliefs that it does.

Those who are sick and go to health resorts to recuperate do wisely and

are to be commended for it, but it is necessary that one's physical condition be such that there is danger of collapse before he may go to a health resort on the Sabbath? Why may not one spend his day of rest at a health resort for the purpose of recuperating before his health becomes greatly impaired? How ill does one have to be before he can go to a health resort on Sunday without committing a sin thereby?

Summed up, the position of our contemporary is: "Orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is your doxy."

A PARTY OF PIZARROS.

President McKinley, upon assuming his duties as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, gave expression to this true American sentiment:

"We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression."

The same sentiment is embodied in the declaration of war with Spain, signed by the chief executive of this government, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

Since the time that declaration was made nothing has occurred to change the attitude of the United States towards Spain; nothing has strengthened our cause of action; nothing has happened to increase our hostility or multiply our claims.

The developments of the war have presented no excuse for departing from the official pledge of President McKinley, except the doubtful one of opportunity.

Some of the older powers with greater candor and more experience, predicted that the passion of conquest would overcome the disinterestedness of motive with which we entered this contest, that our traditional policy of peace would vanish in the first glare of temptation. But how indignantly we all deny it—administration organs and all! We pointed to our national record for a hundred years or more, reaffirmed our unselfishness, and declared that European powers were misjudging this standard by their own imperial ambition. But our protests were evidently premature.

A new party has arisen in this republic, from the ruins of a fallen republic; a party of conquest, which cannot resist the temptation to appropriate what opportunity permits and power can take. And the president is seemingly with them. It is not a question of territorial expansion alone. To annex lands at the wish of the owners, governmental and individual, is very different from taking the possessions of a weaker nation by force, and holding them, not as security, but as plunder.

No party advocating the doctrine that "might makes right," that power is privileged to prey upon weakness, that false pretenses are justifiable in international dealings, can hope to thrive in a republic born in the throes of resistance to that idea, nurtured on the fruits of national honesty and justice, strong in the vigor of unsullied honor.

The president and his new party may flourish in the excitement of war, but when the reaction comes, as it inevitably will come, when the wave of impulse and passion recedes, it will leave these Pizarro partisans groundless on the breach of the republic.

KANSAS OVERRUN WITH TRAMPS.

Various towns in Kansas are overrun with men who are out of employment, but who refuse to work for the wages offered them, which are from \$2 to \$3 a day. These men refuse work at big wages because their manhood and dignity forbid them to work for such sums, but their manhood and dignity do not forbid them to beg from door to door, to be the recipients of charity when the opportunity to earn their livelihood presents itself.

If these bums and tramps, for such they are, who are overrunning our Kansas towns, were offered work at double the wages now offered them, they wouldn't take it; what they want is the \$2 or \$3 for nothing, with their board thrown in. If breathing were not an involuntary operation, they would be too lazy to breathe. They are simply a curse to the country where they light down, and they should be treated as such. When they land in a town and begin begging, while crops are wasting in the fields for want of hands to gather them, and the owners of the crops are willing to pay high wages for the laborers, they should be pounced upon by the officers of the town and driven beyond its limits or marched off to the stock pen. They are usually a lazy, insolent, law-breaking crowd, who refuse to earn their own living and insist on sponging it off of honest folks. The people of Kansas should tell them to move on, and see that they move.

FATE OF SERGEANT BONNY.

The St. James Gazette says that Mr. Bonny, the last surviving member of the ill-fated rear column of Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition to relieve Emin Pasha, is in the Fulham workhouse suffering from consumption.

The Gazette says that the good work he did, Mr. Stanley was the best example testimony, and that on his return to England he received the diploma of the Royal Geographical society. No reader of "In Darkest Africa" can think that Mr. Stanley did anything like justice to Sergeant Bonny, in fact, he cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that he willfully refused to recognize his merits when by so doing he might possibly have saved the ill-fated rear column. He was the one man with that column who knew precisely how to deal with the Arabs. He had shown this before Mr. Stanley started forward, but he should have been put in charge of it. While it was a civic expedition and there were ostensibly no military distinctions of rank, the fact is that rank and not capacity determined everything. Bonny had been a sergeant, while Bartlett had been a major, and Jameson had social position; and Mr. Stanley never once forgot or ignored these distinctions. Of the white men with the rear column Bonny alone returned to England.

After he returned Mr. Stanley's treatment of him was anything but generous, and was the very reverse, in fact. He did not receive a diploma from the Royal Geographical society, but not at the solicitation or with the aid of Mr. Stanley; the newspapers said it was bestowed notwithstanding Mr. Stanley's opposition. After the surviving members of the ill-fated expedition

had returned to England there were hints of many very disagreeable things that happened in Africa, some were said to have been more than disagreeable, and Mr. Bonny was frequently urged to write a book telling what he knew, but he resolutely refused to write or say anything. Such a book, whether he had much or little or nothing to divulge, would have had a ready and large sale at the time, for public opinion in England was very hostile to Mr. Stanley, because of his treatment of Major Bartlett, and the neglect to make any effort to forward his body to England.

The fate of Mr. Bonny is a sad one. In the depths of the dark African forests he proved himself every inch a man, and had been given an opportunity he would have proved himself a hero. The home secretary should request of parliament a pension for him.

COLORS OFFICERS FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.

It is said that when the recruits under the second act are mustered in the volunteer army will include between 8,000 and 10,000 negro soldiers. It is the desire of the president that these soldiers be officered with colored men. Looked at in the abstract that seems the proper thing to do, though it will present some rather serious questions, and the president recognizes this. The question of officers' messes is one of these. That is one which the good sense of the officers, white and black, will arrange, but a far more serious one will be that of the relations of the colored officers to the white soldiers. The soldier must pay respect to his superior by saluting him and the like, and the colored officer will have the same rights and authority over the white soldier that the white officer has. The antipathy of the northern white soldier for the colored officer will be every bit as strong as that of the southern white soldier.

At first it seems odd that the propriety of officering negro regiments with colored men was recognized in the south and ignored in the north. Thus at the recent New England Afro-American Baptist convention, held in Brooklyn, the convention went on record as denouncing Governor Black of New York for his refusal to accept a colored regiment of volunteers which was offered by a delegation of colored ministers, while congratulations were sent by telegram to the governors of Virginia, North Carolina and Massachusetts for giving colored officers to colored regiments. The effect of appointing colored officers for colored regiments should be to give the soldiers an esprit de corps they would not otherwise have. The policy is one of justice and common sense, and should be given a fair trial.

The Omaha exposition is fast falling upon evil days. The Bee says:

Shall the management of the exposition be left in the hands of the board chosen by the stockholders, or shall it be usurped by the courts? This question is forcing itself upon the exposition by judicial interference, and threatening a most enterprising with a state of anarchy. With injunctions and counter-injunctions and court proceedings that deny only to the hands of the executive officers of the exposition, but deprive the exposition of their services, to say nothing of interfering with their personal freedom, the exposition is seriously embarrassed and subjected to irreparable loss. While it is true that the law makes no distinction between individuals and corporations and is no respecter of persons, it is a grave question whether the powers of courts should be arbitrated in this way to harass and obstruct a great public undertaking when all real grievances can be remedied or adjusted by the ordinary procedure of suits at law for recovery of damages for injuries actually suffered.

If the exposition is to be made a success in any respect, the quarreling must stop, the exposition get out of the courts and the people into the exposition. If this is not done, only injury will result to the exposition.

Republicans are making heroic efforts to get away from the old issues upon which they based promises they cannot fulfill. They have dropped the silver question for a policy of conquest; they have concluded to tear down the Chinese wall of protection they spent so many years in building. In order to bring coolies into competition with American labor. They seek to inflame the people with tales of avarice and conquest beyond the seas, since their economic theories have been proven false at home. McKinleyism and Hansism, frightened at the onsets before them, are meeting into imperialism, for self-protection.

The Park City Record made its appearance as usual yesterday. Hon. H. Chamberlain, president of The Herald company, being in Park City immediately after the fire, tendered to the proprietors of the Record the use of The Herald plant. The Herald was glad to be able to render its Park City contemporary aid in the hour of its misfortune, and should any of its contemporaries at any time meet with a like misfortune the plant of The Herald is at their services to aid them in getting out their regular issues.

Chicago News: General Miles should not be impatient. That lieutenant general's uniform has been pressed and laid away carefully. The general who takes Havana and ships Blanco's men back to Spain.

Los Angeles Herald: The comments of the San Francisco Call upon the final downfall of its special protégé, Webb, are still represented by silence which speaks louder than words. It is getting even by pitching into Colonel W. J. Bryan.

Denver Republican: The landing of the troops at Balquid, Cuba, was accomplished with dispatch, in marked contrast to the myopia of the Cuban government prior to the time when the transport left Key West. If the war department will now let General Miles and his army be soon be some thrilling news from the vicinity of Santiago.

Kansas City Star: The attitude of each party appears anomalous, but time will reveal the difference between them. The acquisition of foreign colonies by the United States as the result of the Spanish-American war has proved to be the fallacy of protection and compel its abandonment by the Republican party, which will then have no policy of national expansion to fall back on, while the Democracy, which has started in with its usual stupidity, will have nothing.

New York Journal: The question of the lieutenant generalship should be reserved for the great soldier who may develop himself as a successful leader, or if it is to be a mere honor, it should be given to the man who has been successful in the field.

New York Herald: Taking all this into consideration, there seems a good prospect that in fighting side by side, or at least in the same line, the two great leaders, well seasoned troops and with a knowledge that power and wealth are at

thinkable that he does not possess the talents to earn the exalted rank for which his friends are prematurely petitioning. No friends had to lobby in Washington to secure promotion for Dewey or Hobson.

Louisville Courier Journal: We do not know who is responsible for the great delay in the movement of the army, but the superiors of those on whom the blame rests are probably cognizant of it. There is no thing, however, that the people do not know. They are quite well aware that a number of incompetents have been appointed to high positions for wholly insufficient reasons. A great many have been made officers because their fathers or grandfathers held high rank in civil or military life. Others have been appointed for reasons of the importance of politicians who have political debts to pay, and are willing to pay them with the blood of our brave volunteers.

New York Times: It is quite possible that when the president assumed to these indefensible appointments, he did not fully realize what he was doing. But a question has now come up upon which there can be no honest mistake. The military experience of the president himself, although it is a general one, does not prevent him from making an honest mistake. The question is whether the president is to be held responsible for the appointments of incompetents to high positions, and whether the president is to be held responsible for the appointments of incompetents to high positions, and whether the president is to be held responsible for the appointments of incompetents to high positions.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Ogden Press: There are a certain class of papers in the country who are engaged in condemning Mr. Bryan for the course he has urged regarding the holding of territory taken from Spain in this war, and the territory expected to be taken. These papers and individuals who applaud them appear to be unimpaired of the pledge of this country at the beginning of hostilities.

Logan Journal: We began the present war for the purpose of affording immediate relief to the colored people of the south, but while the reconstructions are starving until but few of them can be seen, we are mobilizing an army of universal conquest.

Mount Pleasant Pyramid: Isn't it quite reasonable to suppose that with Bryan in a military position in the Philippines the military position of the United States is a little over two years away, the administration is quite likely to advocate the permanent possession of those islands?

Logan Nation: It is true that when war was declared the United States government absolutely disavowed any intention of territorial seizure and the declaration of war would have been null and void unless the inhabitants of those islands express a preference for annexation. If the three islands are taken, will be the duty of the American government to bring peace to their people, to give them a chance to forever abandon all claim to them, to give their inhabitants an opportunity to form a suitable and independent government of their own, and to require a reasonable indemnity for our government's expense in relieving them from Spanish oppression and misrule. If the three islands shall ask for annexation, as Hawaii has done, we see no good reason why the United States should refuse their plea.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Old King Coal: And a war-like soul. And a rich and splendid life. To the Spanish fleet; You'll have to retreat. Unless you're killed with me. —Chicago News.

Great Boston's interest in this war is knocked high. We've added cheese to the ration list. And knocked off pie. —Chicago Record.

The day is coming with a hum. When high in air, we hope. Our flag will catch the breeze from A stout Maine wind. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chicago News: Tired Treadwell—You used to think Miles was the greatest general since Napoleon, but don't hear you say much about him lately. Wolf's wrong?

Chicago News: Jiggs—What's good for insomnia, doctor?

Doctor—How long have you been troubled with it?

Jiggs—Oh, haven't got it all, but my wife has, and she doesn't get to sleep until 3 or 4 in the morning.

Doctor—Well, I'd advise you to try some home remedies.

Washington Star: "Well," said the Spaniard, as he turned in for sleep. "There's no use of our borrowing trouble." "I know," replied the minister of finance. "But it's the only thing we can get without colic."

Chicago Record: "The last meeting of our euchre club was very exciting." "We elected Dewey and Hobson honorary members."

Washington Star: "That man ought to be court martialed," said the Spanish officer, indignantly.

"You mean the one who hasn't been heard from for so long?"

"Yes. The idea of a general doing anything without sending home an account of the victory before he starts! Now he's lost and some of us will have to do his work for him."

"Did Dewey wear a rabbit's foot during his engagement on the first of May?"—C. Yes.

THE AID WE GET.

Boston Post: The most significant aspect of all this hard fighting along the coast of Cuba is the fact that the Cuban patriots are not only fighting, but are winning. They were only one-eighth as numerous as the Spanish forces, and yet they have killed and wounded more of the enemy than the Spanish forces. The result is most encouraging. All the American officers and men are sure that the Cuban patriots are allies by no means being overestimated.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Cubans are perfectly familiar with the geographical features of the coast and the best methods of fighting in the mountain thickets. They understand Spanish methods of warfare and their weak points. Their information about the roads, trails, passes and strategic positions of the Spanish army is complete. The Cuban style of cautious skirmishing will prove of constant advantage. Three years of desertory fighting and living off the country has seasoned them to all sorts of privations. The Cuban patriots are a climatic disease and hardship, and their long sufferings make them intensely anxious to drive the Spaniards from the island.

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Trains Leave.	Trains Arrive.
Salt Lake, 10 a. m.	Salt Lake, 10 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
6:15 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
Sundays last train leaves Salt Lake 9:15 p. m.	

TALES OF THE DAY.

Tales By the Verger. Miles, the picturesque old verger of Rochester cathedral, England, was showing a party through the crypt the other day, and pointed out a tablet "erected to Charles Dickens by his executors." "Why," said a boy in the party, "is that the place where Charles Dickens was executed?" "To the dean, who was with the party, left it to interpret the work in the crypt. "You know," said Miles, in a confidential whisper, "the dean says some funny things to me at times. I am the youngest of the three deans, and he is the oldest. 'Why not, sir?' I said. 'Because there was always ten Miles between you,' he says. Oh, he's a remarkable man. As a specimen of vergers, English, it is said that a visitor who recently asked one of them about the dean's verger, the reply, 'I verger down this aisle, and my companion 'verges' down the other.'"

Mixing Pronunciations. Fearful and wonderful are some of the pronunciations of Spanish names one hears these days. One is at least confused by the manner in which they are pronounced; but to sound some letters English, some French and some Spanish seems like taking a great deal of trouble to be wrong, says the Christian Standard. It reminds one of a story that is told, and which might have been true if it is not of the visit of the Duke of Veragua to Chicago at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition. The distinguished foreigner was welcomed by a city official, who delivered him a speech in the English language, learned out of a book. Imagine the chagrin of the aspiring politician when the duke, in a conversational manner, replied to the address, responded with a winning smile, "Sir, you speak excellent Italian for a Swede."

EVEN GOLDBUGS COMPLAIN.

Kansas City Star: The government at Washington has been guilty of the grave offense of issuing army commissions suggested by political considerations alone, in not a few instances civilians have been made officers on the score of partisan or personal favoritism, at the criminal cost of placing in peril the lives of the soldiers, through the inexperience of their commanders.

Congressman Burton has spoken plainly and to the point on a subject upon which there has been a good deal of serious talk and the best of advice to his nation, said Mr. Burton, "is the appointment of great men's sons to positions in the army when they are not particularly fitted to fill them. If this was the rule in our navy, we would never have a Sampson or a Dewey. Our navy is much more efficient than the army, and I think this is largely to blame."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Mr. Burton is of the same politics as the administration. A staunch supporter of President McKinley, and never a carping critic. He cannot be accused of partisan or factional prejudice in making such a statement. It is a "disgrace" to a nation whose honor has been at stake, and whose honor is not recognized in it, and that every citizen of the United States should be made to feel, and wins distinction by his own services.

Kansas City Star: The administration at Washington has been very mean, and has been very mean in its treatment of the army. It has been very mean in its treatment of the army, and has been very mean in its treatment of the army. It has been very mean in its treatment of the army, and has been very mean in its treatment of the army.

Boston Post: At Santiago, Sampson's little force of marines bravely fought the ground against an unknown but vastly superior force of savage Spanish guerrilla troops, awaiting the support of the army of invasion which ought to have started weeks ago. The result was a complete disaster, which has marked the entire course of the administration in this war, exposing the lives of these brave men to needless peril. As for Porto Rico, it is given out from Washington that in the course of the war, a force was sent to move on that place to take an island over which the United States had ought to have been living a month ago.

New York Times: They were disembarked to prepare for the landing of a larger force, and this force, by reason of a want of co-ordination between the army and the navy, did not appear when expected. Their service must have seemed to the marines a long and fruitless one, found themselves left to confront unsupported a hostile force many times their own number. The possibility of being definitely reinforced. They could have saved themselves by re-embarking, it seems to have been by their own choice, and that of their officers that they stayed on shore. For days and nights together they were kept in a condition of constant vigilance by repeated attacks. Some were killed, and all were in imminent jeopardy from which they might have relieved themselves.

Kansas City Star: In the second expedition which sailed for the Philippines yesterday, Colonel Clarence W. Bailey of the Twenty-third Infantry of the United States regulars took the rank of a lieutenant colonel. A few days ago, J. Warren Kiefer, a broken-down Republican politician of Ohio, was commissioned a major general of the army. This sort of political favoritism has been much too common during the present war. If it continues, the administration will be subjected to the disagreeable suspicion of seeking to build up a machine for the promotion of political favorites.

New York Herald: Taking all this into consideration, there seems a good prospect that in fighting side by side, or at least in the same line, the two great leaders, well seasoned troops and with a knowledge that power and wealth are at

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